...UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,909—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897.

SOUTH
KE
Contains over 200 Apa
Furnished with all M
Luxury, Two Minutes from
Park, Kensington Gardens,
perial Institute, and in the mid
MODERATE
QUEEN'S GATE TERRA

SHIPPING.

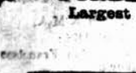
NOTICE.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

DURING the PREVAILING EPIDEMIC it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of all persons leaving in the Homeward Mail steamers.

Passengers are informed that they must be on board by 1 p.m. at latest. No private launches will be allowed alongside the steamer after that hour, and any friends of Passengers must leave for the Shore then.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CARTHAGE	5126	M. De Horne	30th Jan.
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* BHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
B.M.* INDIA	5070	M. F. Brisoe	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5126	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7688	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6991	I. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5126	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	5070	F. F. Brisoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5126	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6991	I. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7688	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamer marked B.M.I. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M.* proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and Passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but Passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 9 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich..	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	8th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallnoehing	4,706	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bolion	4,351	930	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Scarpa House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Jan. 21, 1897.

THE S. S. KHEDIVE, of 3,255 tons, with excellent 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Accommodations, and Electric Lights, WILL SAIL for NATAL and DELAGOA BAY, about the 31st instant, and reach in about 11 to 12 days.

The said Steamer is to be taken to PORBUNDER, our Native Land, for about SATURDAY, the 9th instant, afternoon, our acquaintants will be granted free Passage.

DADA ABDULLA & CO.,
Kassi Moholla, opposite Crawford Market.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	6232	Blanc	19th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Bisenna, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 25th ebruary, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four or six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Mart times, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on these monthly privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—81, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all STEAMERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 200.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our extensive HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address GRATUITOUSLY.

CHEAP RATES for BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shipped on same terms as wanted economically.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,693 tons, on the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Feb., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA." 1,971 tons, on or about 29th Jan.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

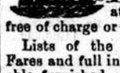
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

ASSISTANCE with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe *via* China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the us ual Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Pookham, July 12,

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my tetribio cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 25, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S World-famed BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCENTRATED

CHLORINE SOLUTION.

A Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

Per bot. cash.....As. 12 Credit.....As. 14

PREPARED BY

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DISINFECTANTS!
DISINFECTANTS!!
DISINFECTANTS!!!

USE ONLY

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

CREASOTINE.

THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralising and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity is an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES

UNEQUALLED BENEFITS

THE

ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND

INVESTED IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST

EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 5

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GUARANTEED ENGLISH MADE

GYMKHANA KIT.

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STUMPS, GLOVES, NETS, ETC.,

RUGBY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

BALLS. LAWN TENNIS. RACQUETS,

NETS, POLES, BAGS, SHOES, ETC.,

FIVES. BADMINTON. RACQUETS.

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FORGAN'S CLUBS, AUCHTERLONIE'S CLUBS, PAT. CLUBS, BALLS, CARRIERS, TEES, PRESSES, PAINT.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS

Now Ready, in Two Volumes, Rs. 27-0.

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FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA.

FROM SUBALTERN TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BY

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR AND WATERFORD, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

AN EASTETN POEM IN ENGLISH, Rs. 7-14.

THE CHAURAPANCHASIKA. BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

PHILLIPS AND CO.'S

PROPHYLACTIC PILLS.

ONE PILL, three times DAILY, will effectually protect system against BUBONIC FEVER Per Bottle of 25, Re. 1/4; Per 100, Rs. 4/0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., FORT AND BYCULLA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

GENTS' EVENING WEAR.

	Rs. a. Per Pair.
BLACK BAL SOCKS, EMBD. SIDES	2 0
BLACK BAL SOCKS, EMBD. FRONTS	2 4
BLACK Lisle Thread, EMBD. FRONTS	2 12
BLACK Spun Silk, EMBD. FRONTS	5 0
BLACK Pure Silk, EMBD. FRONTS	10 0
	Per Doz
WHITE DRESS TIES	4 8
WHITE DRESS BOWS, NEWEST SHAPES	5 0
	Per Pair.
WHITE KID GLOVES	2 0
LAVENDER GLOVES	2 8
LAVENDER BLACK POINTS	2 12

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	64,98,352	13,12,602	45,76,780
1895	1,39,19,568	35,19,035	1,92,19,025

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have more than quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED.

GLADSTONE BAGS of the latest style, best finish and of the best quality Leather.

	in.	Rs.
Nut Brown Hide Fitted Kit Gladstone Bags	22	75
Nut Brown Hide Dress Suit Bags	22	30
Nut Brown Hide Dress Suit Bags	24	35
Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags	20	35
Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags	22	40
Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags	24	43
Nut Brown Hide Hartington Bags	15	18
Nut Brown Hide Hartington Bags	16	19
Nut Brown Hide London Bags	14	23
Nut Brown Hide London Bags	16	25
Nut Brown Hide Bags	14	15
Nut Brown Hide Bags	16	18
Nut Brown Hide Bags	18	20
French Roan Bags	10	9
Leather Courier Bags	18	8
Dull Canvas Overland Trunks	30	37
Dull Canvas Overland Trunks	30 + 20 +	12 55
Tan Canvas Hold Alls	30	12

BOLTON AND COMPANY

HELICAL BICYCLE

FRESH SUPPLY OF MODEL

"Z"

"P"

"S"

"G"

"H"

"5"

THE PREMIER CYCLE

Manufactured

Appointments

Twice the Strength (weight for weight) of any other tube used in the Construction of Cycle Frames.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The Wod Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwv' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp— and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Ela.
10. The Lodestone Mountain Crete.
11. 'Maxvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Let.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavenly Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurce.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Navo Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rook of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Svastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Cetsunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Sun-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way,
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⁂
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Wearing the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. La Paya de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chiavadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's bow.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Ur-nographic Chinese,' I can perhaps allowed to be a competent judge of the merits of the numerous are brought to bear upon the subject by Dr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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Dosabhoy Framjee (Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250 dv 15		250
Dosabhoy Framjee (Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	va
Dosabhoy Framjee (National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
Dosabhoy Framjee (New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs50		480
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Dosabhoy Framjee (Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250 dvRs 124		355
Dosabhoy Framjee (Sun Mills	1,300	250	250 dvdRs 20		475
Dosabhoy Framjee (Standard Mills	500	500	500	25	350
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Dosabhoy Framjee (Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500 dvd Rs15		60
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English Press and Mandvi	30	200	—	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	540
Gujarati and Sabsanthy	450	450	500	dvdRs10	350
Hingoli Press	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Ice Co. Ld	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahratta Press	300	200	200	all 15 pr. ct	255
Mohammedan Educational Conference	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	935
Madras United	355	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,055
Mahalakshmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
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Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
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Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Usa Mills	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	593
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A CALCUTTA paper understands that the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, who is Senior Member of the Bombay Government, and whose services began in 1868, will be appointed Honour of Knighthood when he

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 9-8m., 10-33a. Low water, 3-51m., 3-15a.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 15th instant, due to arrive day-light.
Gymkhana meeting, Byculla Club grounds, and Ladies' tiffin.
B. V. A. parade.
Bombay Yacht Club races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 10-11m., 11-12a. Low water, 4-51m., 4-12a.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Wankola.
B. V. A., Carter Cup competition.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henry Bolckow and Hoseinee entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Indravati, yesterday.

THE MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.—The Municipal Schools, under the Joint Schools Committee, will not re-open on the 1st proximo, as had been originally contemplated, but will remain closed till the 14th February.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—We are asked to state that in consequence of sickness in the vicinity of this place of worship, the Sunday School will be closed to-morrow only, but the services at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be held as usual.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Arthur Richardson, Ph. D., F.C.S., in English, at the Arya Bhiwalaty Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. Subject: "Invisible Helpers of Mankind."

LADY SANDHURST'S GOLD PENCIL CASE.—Captain Walton, Acting Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, has reported to the police that Lady Sandhurst dropped a gold pencil case on the 28th instant, either at the Rifle Range, Government House, or at the Ladies' Gymkhana. It was a gold pencil case, mounted at one end with sapphires and the other end with a deer's tooth.

CALENDARS.—The Travancore Almanac for 1897, published by order of His Highness the Maharajah, is far more than an almanac. It is a directory, a penal and civil Code Book, a manual of administrative regulations and a general vade mecum for Travancore residents all rolled into one.—The local agent of the Florio Rubattino s. s. Company has sent us a neatly executed wall Calendar in colours, with tearable date packet for each day in the year.

CATALOGUE.—Messrs. Phillips and Co., pharmaceutical chemists and general merchants, have issued their catalogue for 1897, in an improved form. The catalogue is not so bulky as many of the same class, but this is in no small measure due to the compactness and directness of the arrangement, and the absence of padding. The firm invites comparison of prices with those of rivals, and state "such comparison will show that our cash prices are in no case higher, and in most cases 10 to 15 per cent. lower than those of any other house."

ROBBING AN INCARCERATED MARWAREE.—Janoo Rugoonath, a Marwaree, at Duncan Road, reported to the police, on Thursday afternoon, that some time between the 15th instant and the day in question, some person or persons broke into a shop by opening the back door of the shop by boring three holes with a gimlet and removing the staple and stole from two open boxes, gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 290. When the burglary was committed complainant was confined in the common Jail as an undetected prisoner, on a charge of receiving stolen property.

RASH DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Patrick Hosking Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dawji Panda, a ghora-gadia in the employ of Samsudin Mahomed, was charged with rash driving and thereby causing hurt to Bardyal Purshotam. On the 14th instant, complainant was going along Kalbadevi road, when accused came up driving his conveyance very fast. Accused was knocked down and hurt. Mr. Sansoni, pleader for the accused, said that the animal was being led along by a servant. The accused had tried to put up, but he could not. The magistrate did not accept the defence, and fined accused Rs. 30; the amount of fine to be paid to the complainant if recovered.

THEFT AT MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS IRON WORKS.—Mukundrao Gopinath, a clerk, employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Foundry at Byculla, reported to the police, on Thursday morning, the theft of four currency notes for Rs. 20 each, five for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 7-12 in cash, from a drawer in his desk in the firm's office. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that complainant left a small tin-box, containing the above amount, with another note for Rs. 100, in the desk, the evening previous, and when he opened the desk at 9 o'clock, on the following morning, he found the notes and cash missing. The police have received information of a small currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 137-12, missing from the box, which was open. The note for Rs. 100 was not abstracted.

REPORTED THEFT OF VALUABLES.—Valli Adam, a Khoja, residing on the third floor of a house at Nowroji Hill, 1st lane, reported to the police on Thursday morning, that on the night previous he closed the door and windows of his room and went to sleep, leaving on a nail in the room his cotton waistcoat, containing one currency note for Rs. 1,000, three gold and fifteen silver buttons, with chain attached, one silver watch, valued at Rs. 12, with silver chain attached, and Rs. 5 in cash. When he got up on the following morning, he found one of the windows open and the jacket with its contents missing. An inquiry is on foot to recover the thief.—A reported that another metal watch, valued at Rs. 15, with silver chain, six silver buttons, and Rs. 3-8 in cash, were abstracted from a canvas bag, belonging to his brother-in-law, who also resides with him.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, afternoon, at the St. George's Hospital, touching the death of Mr. Joseph Clement Whitmore, aged fifty-two years, inspector in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust. Deceased was formerly a collar-maker sergeant, 2nd Field battery, Royal Artillery, and retired as Mazagon. On Sunday last, deceased complained of pains in his chest and left side, but attended his duty regularly until Wednesday evening, when the pain increased, and he could not go to work on Thursday. About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, he was conveyed in a victoria by his wife and his sister to the St. George's Hospital suffering from heavy breathing and pains in his chest and the whole of his left side. But as the victoria entered the porch of the hospital, Whitmore sank and died. The hospital assistant was immediately in attendance, but to no purpose. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, was of opinion that the d-ath was due to heart disease, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

A PANTHER SHOT AT PURANDAR.—We hear that Lieutenant Wills, of the Royal Irish Rifles, has been for some three weeks on the track of two large panthers, and succeeded in bagging one last Sunday evening, at about 7-30. The brute measured about 7ft. Lieutenant Wills is still on the look-out for the other.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE RIOTING AT KELVI MAHIM.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE trial of eighty-nine villagers for alleged participation in the Kelvi Mahim riot, which took place in November last, was resumed by Mr. Hudson, Prize Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Thana. Mr. Acharya, Government Pleader, represented the Crown, and Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kharkar, Mr. Valdya, and Mr. Patil, pleaders, appeared for the accused. It appears that about three thousand men belonging to Kelvi Mahim and the neighbouring villages collected and went in a body to the camp of the District Deputy Collector. There they entered into an argument as to the several grievances in respect of the Forest and Abkari Resolutions of Government, and during the discussion of the various questions the assembly is alleged to have become warm, throwing stones at the office of the Deputy Collector who, together with the chief constable, took shelter in the inner room. The magistrate, Mr. Hudson, discharged thirty-nine of the accused as there was no evidence against them. Against the rest he has framed charges under sections 147 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Taleyarkhan examined several witnesses on behalf of the accused, and they said that the first sixteen accused had gone out with them to fish on the day the riot occurred. The case stands adjourned.

THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members was held, on Thursday, at the Commissioner's Office, High Court, when Mr. F. Hutchinson was called to the chair. The minutes of the Committee meetings from December 1895 to November 1896 were read. The accounts for the period December 1895 to November 1896 were passed. It was proposed by Mr. G. H. Farran, and seconded by Mr. F. A. Spencer, that, in view of the want of subscriptions and the want of interest taken in the Association by members, the Bombay Branch of the Association be dissolved. The members pre-ent having spoken for and against the proposition, the following amendment was proposed by Mr. Chapman:—"That this question be adjourned in order that a circular may be sent to all members of the Association urging the importance of continuing this branch. The amendment was seconded by the chairman, and unanimously carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Spencer, seconded by Mr. Farran, and carried that the following gentlemen be elected members of Committee for 1897:—Messrs. T. M. Filgate, F. Hutchinson, C. Bompas, R. C. Chapman, G. H. Farran, A. K. Oliver, F. A. Spencer, R. H. Vincent, F. J. A. Hill, and E. Greenwood.

Letter No. 79, dated 6th November 1896, from the Secretary, London Committee, forwarding draft letter to be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, regarding the leave rules, having been considered, it was resolved that the letter in question be circulated to the members of the committee. With a vote of compliment to the chair, the meeting dissolved.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced	99-7
Three and-a-half per cent 1893	109-2
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	130
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	
City of Paris Loan	
Guaranteed Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	109

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns	Rs. 14-15
Napoleons	
Bank Dollars	
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	12-12
Bar Silver	39
Gold Leaf (English 100 touch)	25-10
Gold Dust, Australian	25-2
Bar Australian	25-2
Bar Bombay	25-2
Bar Pekin	24-12

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A REFERENCE FROM UGANDA.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

IMPERATRIX VS. JUMA BIN FAKIR AND URZEE BIN SULLEMAN.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this matter which was a reference from Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said:—I concur. As this is a case of some importance, being the first of its kind under the extended Appellate jurisdiction of this Court over East Africa, I deem it necessary to record a separate Judgment. Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda convicted the two prisoners Juma and Urzee of offences described in Articles 45 and 50 of the Africa Order in Council 1889, and Urzee was further convicted of slave dealing, and they were sentenced respectively to two and three years' rigorous imprisonments. Those sentences were submitted to this Court for review under Articles 74 and 75 of the Order. In the course of the first hearing which took place on 17th March 1896, we took judicial notice of the fact that Uganda was a Protectorate of Great Britain, and that Unyoro, the territory where the offence was admittedly committed was within the British sphere of influence. Judicial notice was also taken of the fact that the King of Unyoro had commenced hostilities in December 1893, and was at the time when the offence was committed at war with Uganda and the protecting British Power. We also intimated at the hearing that we saw no difficulty in finding the findings of fact on which the conviction was based—namely, that the prisoners were engaged in carrying gunpowder to Unyoro, knowing the trade in powder to be illegal, and became liable to the law of war, as Unyoro was in open warfare with Uganda and the protecting Power, and lastly, that prisoner Urzee was further engaged in slave trading. We felt it necessary however to obtain information (1) as to whether the gunpowder was imported by the prisoners for the purpose of aiding the King of Unyoro in his war operations; (2) whether there was any express authoritative prohibition of the import or smuggling of gunpowder into Unyoro; (3) as to particular Statute or Act we quoted or referred to in the judgment, we wished also to know the particular Act, Statute or Order on which the conviction for slave dealing was based. Besides fuller information on these points, we inquired in reference chiefly to the question of jurisdiction raised before us by Mr. Young; (4) what territory the prisoners belonged to, and whether they were subjects of any Signatory or other Power or subjects of Her Majesty or of a territory under Her Majesty's protection or influence; (5) and further whether the Unyoro country was included in any protectorate, and, if so, when and how; and (6) whether Her Majesty had made foreigners of whom the Order in Council of 1892 applied justiciable by the Consular Court for acts done in Unyoro. The Consul-General has now supplied the information asked for in the interlocutory observations. On the first point indicated above, his reply shows that the importation of gun-powder was made by the prisoners not for pacific purposes, but for aiding and abetting the King of Unyoro in his war operations. On the second point it is stated that the prohibition of the import of gunpowder had been duly notified, and the prisoners themselves knew that the trade was illegal. In regard to the third point, about the prohibitions of the trade in gunpowder, reference is made to Chapter II Article 9 of the General Act of the Berlin Conference of 1885, and he stated that the treaty obligations there undertaken were applicable to Unyoro under Article No. 3 of the Africa Order in Council of 1893. As regards the points which had reference to the question of jurisdiction, the Consul-General stated that Unyoro had not been included within a British protectorate, but it was within the British sphere of influence. We infer further from the reply that the plea of the prisoners that they were German subjects urged by them in the course of the trial is substantially correct, as it is not traversed in the reply. The Consul-General states that the prisoners, as soon as they reached this plea, were not made over for trial to the nearest German Authorities because in the absence of any established usage or custom, or of a legitimate demand made by a duly accredited representative of a foreign jurisdiction, it is not usual for British Administrations to surrender offenders arrested by themselves. There was no such usage established, as there was no demand made in this case, and German subjects had on several occasions been by the German Government had no representatives in those parts. As the King of Unyoro was at war with Uganda and the protecting Power, and Unyoro was temporarily occupied by military forces, the Consul-General held that he felt himself justified in assuming the same responsibilities and exercising the same rights as regards the part of Unyoro in Military occupation as he would have done over the territory of Uganda. In other words though Unyoro had never been formally included within the Protectorate, the fact of Military occupation justified the extension of British jurisdiction over that part of it which was temporarily occupied. It seems clear to us from the first set of replies that there is not sufficient reason shown which renders it necessary to suggest any modification of the decision of the Consular Court on the question of fact. The question of jurisdiction stands, however, on a different footing. The question here is, had the Consul-General jurisdiction to try the prisoners, or had he not, as he contended, that he was open to him to do, to hand them over for trial to the German Authorities in East Africa. For the purpose of the enquiry into this question of jurisdiction, it may be taken as proved that the prisoners are admittedly German subjects and that the offences with which they were charged were committed by them in Unyoro, which territory though within the British sphere of influence in East Africa, was not included within the British Protectorate at the time of the King of Unyoro was at the time engaged in a war which necessitated a partial occupation of his territory by Military posts. I have now to consider whether under any of the Africa Orders in Council, the Consular and Consul-General and Commissioner of Uganda was vested with a jurisdiction to try German subjects arrested in Unyoro territory. The principal Africa Order Council dated 22nd October 1889 adopts for the purposes of the Order the words "subjects" "foreigners" and "natives" separately. British subjects include persons enjoying British protection, and the subjects of the Princes and States in India resident in the countries of Africa to which the Order relates. Foreigners mean persons who whether native or subject of Africa or not, are not British subjects and Native are defined as being persons who are not British subjects nor the subjects of any non-African Power. It is clear from this that the Order in Council 1889, the prisoners being German subjects fall within the category of "foreigners." The Consular Courts created by the Order under Articles 5 and 19 and 20 have jurisdiction on Article 21 but under that jurisdiction over the person and property of British subjects as defined above, and in regard to foreigners, they have jurisdiction only over them first when they submit themselves of their own accord to such jurisdiction, or secondly when they are subjects of States which have entered into treaty arrangements with Her Majesty permitting the exercise of this jurisdiction, in the case of natives as well as foreigners consul is necessary to give jurisdiction to treat them as British subjects (Article 17). So far therefore as this Order is concerned, the Consul-General's jurisdiction could only arise on proof that the prisoners submitted to it, or that the German-Government had entered into an understanding with Her Majesty's Government permitting this exercise of jurisdiction over them. The Consular Courts though courts of Record (Article 78) have no plenary authority, but can only exercise their jurisdiction to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order (Article 22). The Criminal Side of these Courts was constituted principally with the object of maintaining order among British subjects and for the repression of crimes or offences committed by British subjects (Article 12), and the jurisdiction over foreigners comes in only under the exceptions noted above. Part VI which relates more particularly to the criminal jurisdiction, defines in Article 45 offences as acts or omissions which are held to be offences under English Law, and this is also the purport of Articles 13, 45 and 50 in regard to procedure and punishments. Article 48 under which the accused were charged in the present case is expressly limited to British subjects as defined by the Order. Article 50 does not contain a similar limitation, but the general scope of the Order also limits its application. The restricted character of the Civil jurisdiction of these Courts supports the same inference. Foreigners must expressly consent to Civil jurisdiction (Article 100). The existence of native and foreign tribunals side by side with these courts is expressly contemplated in Article 101. It is not necessary to elaborate this point more fully because the Consul-General himself rests his jurisdiction to try the prisoners in this case not on the Africa Order of 1889, but under the addition made to it by the Order in Council of 1892. I have next to see what was the nature of the change effected by the Order of 1892, dated 28th June 1892. It appears from Mr. Hall's great work on this subject that the Order of 1889 strictly lays down principles and traditions which have guided the Policy of British Settlements in foreign parts by which consular jurisdiction is confined to British subjects only. The French and German Governments, however, in their african Protectorates claimed higher powers, and in the new Order of 1892 there was a distinct departure in that direction in regard to British Protected States. The Order in its preamble recites that for the due fulfilment of the obligations undertaken by Her Majesty under the General Act of the Conference of Berlin signed in 1885, the subjects of the Signatory Powers should be justiciable in like manner as British subjects within the limits of the territories which Her Majesty may have declared to be under her protection. The order then enacts that the words "foreigners to whom this Order applies" shall mean subjects of Signatory Powers or any other Powers which have accepted the Act, and which shall be justiciable under the Order of 1889, and it further enacts that when Her Majesty has declared any territory to be a protectorate of Her Majesty, the provisions of this Order of 1892 having reference to British subjects shall apply to the foreigners to whom this Order applies; and the requisition of the express previous consent of the foreigner or of his State shall have no effect in regard to such Protectorates, and in respect of such foreigners. Germany is one of the Signatory Powers. Uganda was declared a Protectorate on 19th June 1894, and it is clear that if the offences with which the prisoners were charged had been committed in Uganda, this Order would have given jurisdiction to the Consul-General to try the prisoners, notwithstanding their plea that they were German subjects. As it is, the Order has no application to Unyoro which admittedly has not been declared to be a Protectorate. Mr. Young made some point of the distinction between German subjects proper, and subjects of German Protected States. It is not necessary to consider this point as the distinction would have been material only if the offences had been committed in Uganda. As it is, the prisoners are admittedly not residents either of Uganda, or of the territories under British influence. The Advocate-General contended that as the offences were committed against Uganda and within a part of Unyoro under Military occupation by a British force, this part of Unyoro might be considered as annexed to Uganda over which the Consular Court had jurisdiction to try foreigners, who were subjects of Signatory Powers. I think this contention is opposed to the general principles of law and that it is also against the express terms of the Order of 1892 which declares clearly that the Order of 1889 shall be "held to have no effect with regard to territories declared to be Protected in so far as foreigners to whom the Order of 1892 applies, are concerned. Beyond these local and Personal limits the old Order must be regarded as still in full force. If the contention of the Advocate-General were sound no express declaration of a Protectorate would be necessary as all territory under British influence and occupied by military forces would be for the purposes of such Orders of 1889 Protected territory. The Order of Council dated 17th July 1893 expressly contain a similar limitation, but the general scope of the Order also limits its application. The restricted character of the Civil jurisdiction of these Courts supports the same inference. 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UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 28th January:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Cairo	Harisiadi
London, 1 P O	Green Monageer, Hornby Row
Radcliffe Lane	Inasprito
Ahmedabad	Cyrus Herbert, Gujarat Spg & Wvg Co
Colombo	Abdulbyab
Honavar	Nagapa Hirbhadra Naik, Picquet Road, Market Post

FROM the 16th to the 22nd instant, 4 Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 13 Native Christians, 257 Hindus, and 41 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 321 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 332. The deaths are thus classified:—6 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 99 from fevers, 30 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 171 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·8 per 1,000 per annum. The average of the ten previous years was 29·1 per

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

WHAT IS A BOOTH?

MPERATRIX VS. NA

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 5. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent., and correspondingly magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., L.D., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

VIOLET POWDER, for TOILET and NURSERY use, prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is guaranteed pure and free from any deleterious substance. Per tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-4 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German Silver is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST CYCLES and ACCESSORIES. Popular Prices. VATCHA BROS., East Street, Poona; NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. New List ready.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 12/8. Pneumatic Rs. 17/5. Various machines in stock. J. Gangjee and Co., Kalbadevi.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH BROUGHAM by Kesterton, belonging to a Gentleman. Price Rs. 1,200, to be seen at NUSSERWANJEE COWASJEE, Coachbuilder, near Two Tanks, Duncan Road. For further particulars write to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE ANTIA, THANA.

WANTED, an ENGLISH VICTORIA and horse complete turnout. Write with particulars to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE ANTIA, THANA.

WANTED, immediately, by a Limited Liability Company, one Experienced CLERK and several intelligent and energetic YOUNG CLERKS to replace Employes absent without leave. Apply with terms and testimonials to "J. M.," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. O. Coates valuable Furniture, Piano, Harmonium, Bicycle, etc. at "Harbour Pier" Colaba Causeway, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. P. Dingey's Furniture, etc., at Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street, Bombay

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—PHILOMEL CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS, with two Music Rolls, Rs. 80. Extra Music Rolls, Rs. 3. each. These are sweet-toned organs.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This pure old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the HEAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Market Show-room, open daily.

TO SUBLET at POONA, "Bund Cottage," elegantly furnished Bungalow with a nice garden. Apply to MORGAN and BALKRISHNA.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—JEWAJEE HALL—A large and commodious Bungalow, very comfortable, most centrally situated, fully furnished, and commanding a charming view. Terms per rain and other seasons on application to Messrs. Poona Hotel, Poona, or Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been very many Commercial Indian, but I have never met with such a genial Proprietor as [illegible] with his attention and comfort. I regret to leave the [illegible] Supreme Court, High Court, [illegible]

LAUNDRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations and Washermen, Bearers, Butlers, Nurses, Dispensary Servants, for Gentlemen's Servants, for [illegible] Mussulmans, Parsees, Hindoos, Christians, Jews, Portuguese Hotel Butlers, Waiters, Cooks, Grass Cutters, Sweepers, Mussalchees, Bhistees, Dhobies, Syces, Grooms, Saises, Coachmen, Footmen, Peons, Messengers, Durwans, Chowkidars, Sirdars, Compounders, Dispensers, Nurses, Ayahs, Sweepers, Mehtranees, Bhistranees, Dhobinees, Cooks, Bearers

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COUNT MURAVIEFF IN PARIS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Count Muravieff was banqueted at the Elysée, in Paris, last night, with effusive honors.

QUARANTINE AT GIBRALTAR.

The authorities at Gibraltar refuse to allow the landing of passengers or goods from Indian ports.

TURKISH RESTRICTIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Turkey has forbidden foreign Shiites to visit the shrines in Mesopotamia.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain brought forward a motion to re-appoint the Chartered Company Enquiry Committee and to add to it the name of Sir J. Lubbock.

Mr. Maclean moved an Amendment to drop the enquiry which, he said, was inexpedient and unnecessary.

Sir J. Lubbock seconded Mr. Maclean's Amendment, and said it was the duty of the House to consider the best interests of the Empire, and that the proposed enquiry would only revive racial feelings

The debate was then adjourned.

THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

A Diplomatic official will represent the Foreign Office at the Plague Conference in Venice.

INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS ON LEAVE ORDERED TO INDIA.

The India Office has ordered the officers of the Indian Medical Department now on leave to return to India immediately.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR FROM THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The India Office has applied to the Army Medical Department for volunteers for plague service in India.

The volunteers will be selected in a few days and start for Bombay immediately.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 29.

Major Blomfield, Lancashire Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment of the Bombay Command, is posted to Bombay District, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Anderson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps (G. O., No. 589, of 1895).

Military Works Department—Major Attree, Royal Engineers, on arrival from England, is posted to the charge of Quetta Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant Kemp, Royal Engineers, on return from leave in England, is posted to Mhow Division, Military Works, and is directed to proceed

[illegible]nant W. Bovet, Royal Engineers, is transferred to Mhow Division, Military Works, to [illegible] Military Works.

[illegible]ctions received from Head-quarters [illegible]ia, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible]thorn, Royal Artillery, on promotion to that rank, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

Under instructions from the War Office, Lieutenant Gabbett, 1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has been selected for service with the Niger Coast Protectorate, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense, and report himself personally to the Foreign Office for further instructions.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Mayne, on absorption from the Seconde [illegible] List, has been posted to No. 11 Company Western Division, Royal Artillery, vice 2nd-Lieutenant Sanders, whose posting thereto has been cancelled.

Army Medical Staff—Under instructions from the War Office, Surgeon-Captain Parry is struck off the strength of the Bombay Command from the 6th January 1897, from which date he has been taken on the Home Establishment. This cancels the posting of this officer notified in Bombay Command Order, No. 39, of 1897.

Under instructions from the War Office, Major Buckle, Royal Irish Rifles, who is at present on leave in England, has been posted to the 1st Battalion on promotion.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Captain Hill, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 29th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service thirteen th year commenced 12th November 1886).

Lieutenant Dickson, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, for one year. (Pension Service commenced 11th February 1896.)

Lieutenant Paynter, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer 4th Bombay Cavalry, for one year. (Pension service eight year commenced 21st September 1896.)

Lieutenant Prevost, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, and Quartermaster, 25th Bombay Rifles, for one year. (Pension service seventh year commenced 28th June 1896.)

The undermentioned Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate :—

Sub-Conductor Green, Ordnance Department, for one year.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Jepson, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have leave of absence :—Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Western, 3 months, on private affairs, out of India. Ordnance Dept.—Conductor Scott, one year, on medical certificate, out of India.

OFFICERS ON PLAGUE DUTY.

Surgeon-Captain Hudson, 2nd Grenadiers ; Surgeon-Lieutenants Leumann, Second Lancers ; Hooton, 19th Bombay Infantry ; and Bennett, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, have been ordered to proceed to Bombay for Plague duty.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were thirteen cases and eleven deaths to-day. The total number of cases up to date were 215, of which 168 died.

The total number of imported cases was 131, of which 88 died ; while that of the local was 84, of which 80 proved fatal.

Mr. Lamb, the Collector, in company with Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, visited the Plague Hospital that is being erected opposite the Railway station, to-day, and afterwards proceeded to the city, where they were met by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee, president of the Municipality, and other members. After making enquiries about the arrangements made by the Municipality, the party proceeded to visit the affected houses in the Revivar Peith, and saw the houses in Lonarali, where most of the cases have occurred.

The Collector was satisfied with the arrangements made by the Municipality for the cleansing of the place and white-washing.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The B, I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 29.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAM. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya left here for Aden at 5 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges left here for Bombay at 8-30 a.m., to-day, and may be expected to arrive at 4 p.m., on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Broilers	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Reduced	102
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	29 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, [illegible],180,000 ; Increase, [illegible],000 ; Public Deposits, [illegible],000 ; Increase, [illegible],000 ; Other Deposits, [illegible],000 ; Decrease, [illegible],000 ; Other Securities, [illegible],000 ; Decrease, [illegible],000 ; Notes and Gold, [illegible],000 ; The Bank's Reserve [illegible].

THF ETHIOPIA FLOATED OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The Ethiopia, which went ashore at the Hoogly point, the other day, has been safely floated off, and arrived in the port to-day. A considerable portion of the cargo had to be discharged to lighten her sufficiently. She has apparently sustained no damage, but will go into the dry dock.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Subscriptions to the Indian Famine Fund up to this evening, amount to over three lakhs and seventy-seven thousand.

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.

REMITTANCE OF DUTY.

In exercise of powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to remit the duty leviable under the said Act on instruments executed by the landholders to secure repayment of advances certified by endorsement on the instruments under the hand of the Collector to have been made for relief of distress.

This exemption does not apply to instruments executed after the 31st December.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Finance and Commerce Department—The following reversions of officers of the Accounts Department are notified:—Messrs. Keene to Class 3; Mr. Cowley to Class 4; Datta, to Class 5; Carson to Class 6; Kensington, to Class 2; Harve, to Class 3; and Biddulph to Class 1 of the Enrolled List.

Home Department—Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for eight months.

Foreign Department—Major Drummmond, C. I. Horse, is granted furlough for one year; and Lieutenant-Colonel Muir is granted leave for three months.

Captain Faulkner is confirmed as Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.

The services of Lieutenant Morris are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment in the Burma Military Police.

MR. CAINE AND THE SHOLAPUR PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JAN. 29.

A grand meeting of the above—5,000 citizens—was held, last evening, in Mungalwar Peith to present an address of welcome to Mr. Caine. Mr. Warad presided,and after the reading of the address Mr. Caine replied. With the distribution of flowers and pan-supari the meeting dispersed amid loud cheering for Mr. Caine and the Queen-Empress. Mr. Constable demanded his credentials from Mr. Caine as a true friend of India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. De Horne, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mail, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Aitken, Mr
Chapin, Mr E A
Dare, Mr W J
Giles, Mr W
Knapp, Mr
McLerne, Mrs and child
Scott, Surgn Major F B
White, Mr
Yeo, Mr E

FOR ADEN.

Burton-Bennett, Col J R
Hobday, Maj Gen T F
Khan Bahadur Dinshaw

THE SHOLAPUR WEAVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will, no doubt, afford you pleasure to learn that, owing partly to your kindness in inserting my appeal for work, for the distressed weavers in this district, in your valuable paper, I have been favoured with the orders shown in the subjoined list. I desire to be allowed to convey through you my best thanks to all those who have kindly sent me the orders. These orders have given, and are now giving, employment to over 150 looms. But unless fresh orders are soon received, many [illegible] must close at once, even this small work, as I have even now to disappoint and turn away without work the weavers who, in daily increasing numbers, walk distances of thirty miles and upwards to two from their houses in search of the work they confidently expect to get at our camp. I would again appeal to such of your readers as have not yet given orders to do so, and thereby assist in helping to continue a livelihood to craftsmen who will otherwise be driven to stone-breaking on relief-works. Apart from the immediate hardship, which will inevitably result to whole families who are accustomed to working in-doors, there is the equally inevitable but more permanent result and hardship—that, as was found to be the case in the last famine, they will lose the art of weaving and have to begin life over again as day labourers. I hope to be able to publish a further and longer list of those who have been kind enough to assist and to give these, through you, particulars of the numbers of looms and persons, men, women, and children, whom their benevolence has enabled me to employ :—

	Yds.
H. E. the Governor	500
Mr. It. D. Sathna, for the High Court	500
Mr. G. S. Curtis, for the Secretariat	250
Messrs. Dadabhoy Dubash and Co.	100
Mr. A. V. Weir	150
The Inamdar of Nevara	130
Mr. G. S. Ridout	120
Messrs. J. Neubeng and Co.	120
Mrs. Mullaby Coomoor	70
Mr. Jacob	60
Mr. Narriman, Surat	62
Mr. L. Roughton, Bombay	60
Mr. A. A. Wadya, Poona	60
Mr. L. M. Wadia, Ahmedabad	60
Mr. K. N. Wadia, Ahmedabad	60
Mr. R. H. Frost	60

Orders of fifty yards and under :—

Mrs. Goldsmith, Poona.
Mr. K. H. Datar, Secunderabad.
Mrs. Rand, Surat.
Mrs. West, Poona.
Mrs. Thomas, Poona.
Mr. F. D. Topham
Mr. T. Gouldsbury, Lahore.
Mrs. Shuttleworth.
Mr. W. T. Morison.
Mr. V. B. Lele.
Mrs. Fawcett
Mr. H. Avron.

Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. F. WEIR.

BOMBAY FLOUR TO CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence between Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, and Mr. John Marshall, which appeared in your issue of the 28th instant, we beg to enclose copy of a letter, dated 26th instant, received from the Calcutta agents of the Hamburg Calcutta Line of steamers for publication :—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 29, JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.

Copy.

Since writing you on the 22nd instant, we received your telegrams, of the 25th instant, advising us of the Bhandara's arrival at yours. To-day we wired you as follows :—"Refuse flour and wheat for our steamers ; has Bhandara any on board for which lading already signed wire." This we telegraphed on the recommendation of the Secretary to the Medical Board, Government of Bengal, the articles mentioned being apt to carry the bubonic fevergerms.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races :—

Yachts' race—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Yacht's name.	Entered by
Mannikin	Officers, R. A.
Eileen	Lieut. R. St. J. Gillespie, R.E.
Turquoise	Mr. E. S. Luard.
Jenetta	Officers, R. E.
Melody	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.
Cygnet	Mr. E. C. Richards.
Red Rose	Capt. John Hext, R. N.

Course No. 4 reversed.

Ships' Boats race—Start at 3-45 p m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Kaisar-i-Hind's Life Boat	Mr. C. D. Gouldsmith.
H. M. S. Magdala's Cutter	Lieut. L. H. Richardson, R.N.
R. I. M. Dockyard Cutter	Mr. A. Monk.
S. S. Thames Cutter	Mr. C. W. Burleigh.
C. B. Dinghy Caprice	Mr. C. H. Byrne.

Course No. 9 three times round.

M. VICTOR BERARD was a professor for several years at a public school in Constantinople and in the *Revue de Paris* draws a portrait of the Sultan, which confirms others recently printed: Abdul Hamid is a gentle, shy, civil man, rather cold at a first interview, but whose manner becomes winning on better acquaintance. His temper is even, has address affable, his native intelligence above to average, but his culture is *nil*. The gross farces of the Turkish stage and "penny horrible" French literature are his great delight. He has ordered the whole of Xavier de Montepin to be translated for him. His piety, perhaps simulated, is narrow and superstitious, and his private life serious and indeed austere. The most severe young Tucks admit that for centuries the Ottoman Throne has not been occupied by a man so little sensual. Ambassadors have all been charmed by Abdul Hamid, and many have not got over this pleasant impression. It is due to the extreme politeness of this autocrat, to his attention to their remarks, his apparent assent to every one of their conclusions. The proofs he gives of hard work, goodwill, and scrupulousness appealto even the most Liberal young Turks like Murad Bey. A great effort or long habit is necessary to mistrust or disbelieve a man who seems so upright and who certainly is unhappy. Everything in his attitude, works, and even silence, his sudden pinching of the lips, starts of the body, wandering looks and the pallor of the cheeks disguised by powder—everything shows, unresoning, incurable fear in the successor of the unfortunate Aziz and Murad. It is the key to his character. Fear has subdued in him pride, passion, and vices, but it has also killed generosity, straightforwardness, honour, and all sentiment further than [illegible] preservation.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8.

THE French opinion of our Navy, delivered by a writer in *La Marine Francaise*, is worth considering. He admits that the system by which the Navy is recruited has real advantages, but then it has very great defects. And it is the latter which he enumerates with characteristic ardour. He thinks that Englishmen have not "innate military tastes," although when called upon to perform military duty they acquit themselves with as good a grace as if they worked *con amore*. He also declares that what little military taste we ever had is diminishing every day, owing to the outlet which our Colonies give to the extra energies of our ever-increasing population. Men that ship themselves on board a vessel, do so often with the deliberate intention of deserting when the ship on which they are serving reaches a convenient Colony. They simply join the Navy to work their way to a haven near which they can obtain eventually civil employment. The French writer asserts that the *Northampton*, which has the pleasant post of recruiting sergeant, costs England two hundred and eighty thousand pounds a year, and only succeeds in picking up from twelve to fifteen hundred hands instead of the four thousand yearly required. This is melancholy, for we are supposed to be in the plight of having numerically the finest Navy as far as ships go, but as regards men to man them, we are said to be not much better off than nations with a small navy who have the command of more than adequate crews. Nothing, he cheerily adds, is more astounding to Frenchmen than to see the merriment and shouts amid which a manœuvre on board a British man-of-war is carried out. There is no very great precision, but the work is done, and everybody seems satisfied. If the officers of the British Navy are as fine as their "ancestral reputation" suggests, then a very rudimentary education is needed : a man of science is not required for an excellent naval officer. If, however, mind rules matter, then, indeed, our English system should be "unequivocally condemned." This is a hard judgment, and if it be anywhere near the truth, we should look to our Navy recruits, multiply and educate them. This French writer might have said something for the higher qualifications of the British Navy. It is always better to know the points on which one should try to excel a rival. His bad points give one a distinct advantage at all times, but it is in discipline superior to a rival's very best that his competitor really scores.

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Alfred Story in Cassell's Magazine gives mush gruesome but interesting lore on the subject of "Sea Ghosts." A ghost on land is very beautiful. Reading about a well-attested spirit makes us shelter up stairs at night in a hurry with the feeling that an unknown being may gain on us in the race for the secure shelter of our well-lighted bedroom. Once there even, one is not so sure that it may not penetrate and visit us at the correct and lonely hour. When we think of the sea, its varied dangers, and very real horrors, the idea of raising a sea ghost to add to them is almost too much. To tell us that only some minds are susceptible to the belief in these apparitions, may be in some sense satisfactory, but we are all weak and impressionable when sea-sickness relaxes its grasp, and to know that authentic tales of very suspicious appearances are rife and are believed by sailors who ought to know best, is disquieting. One superstition held by the seamen of North Germany is unpleasant and indefinite. If anyone dies on board-ship, his soul is supposed to pass into a bird, and whenever that bird shows itself, it is simply to announce the death of another person. The difficulty must be to know which of the many thatoften hover round is the bird of evil omen. The captain of a ship related his experience of the unexpected meeting with a bird at sea. The bird, a little one, flew twice across his ship just after he had altered its course, darting at his face. This manœuvre it repeated twice. While thecaptain was considering whether he ought to pay any attention to this messenger, the bird flew round again, darting once more at his face. He then determined to put back his ship to the course from which he had deviated, and shortly afterwards heard the shouts of shipwrecked men, and was the means of saving the lives of forty-nine who were struggling in the water. Then there is the story of the Kentish vessel which was going merrily on its cruising when in the fairest of fair weather the men observed a fish of unknown sort was following free. The spirits of the sailors sank to zero : no one knew whom that fish had come. One young man, the finest of the crew, fetched a gun to fire at the fish and thus end the suspense and the terror at once. But he could not fire, the fish held him spell-bound, and from that moment he was under the charm of the monster. He felt he was the doomed man, terror deprived his muscles of their strength,and his limbs of their power, and at last, without rhyme or reason, he stumbled and fell headlong into the sea. The monster and he disappeared at the same moment. Stories like these will deprive us of all pleasure when we see the lively dolphins gambolling round our home-returning ships. Even the welcome bird that visits us when all interest in our fellow passengers fails will be looked on with suspicion as a harbinger of evil.

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It would seem that the elaborate description and the article written on the "dog marriage" in the Ephrussi circle by M. Paul de Cassagnac have led to the interchange of by-no-means friendly messages. After the announcement of the alleged wedding celebration, M. Ephrussi sent an emphatic denial, which M. de Cassagnac, being away from Paris, did not see. He wrote an article in his liveliest vein on the tempting and unusual subject. As I mentioned the description of this singular wedding-party in my last, it is as well now to remember that things came very near to a duel between the parties concerned. How could so circumstantial and detailed an account of the alliance between two distinguished members of the doubtless prize dog society of the first city in the world have been published if there were no truth in the story? Can it have a political significance, and does diplomacy wish it hushed up ?

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When we invented the Merchandise Marks' Act we did it in the spirit of self-defence. We wished that all goods other than British should bear the mark—self-condemnatory as we thought in our manufactured pride of place—of other countries. In a mood we carried the Act, and now we are not quite so sure that we did wisely. Everyone in the world does not want what we consider the best. Mortal goods do not last for ever—they were not meant to last for ever. In most cases they would become nuisances if they did ; they need only last their time, unless indeed they are works of art, articles of *virtu*, in the life of which every generation marks a cycle of glory at compound interest. Therefore, the dainty gimcrackery which our Continental contemporary workers are so skilful in inventing and manufacturing suits the hour and the man or woman, better than our own solid, respectable, and somewhat unadaptable goods. But in such things as silver and electro-plated ware we have the advantage. We do make those things better than others, and in consequence other European traders have asked us to mark our own goods of this type, "Made in England." The magic words will sell the silver and the electro-plate, and let us hope that all the profits may not fall to the middleman. Who has not found when buying these articles on the Continent that one is always told that the best in the shop, and by many degrees the dearest, are English ? It is well to gather some crumb of comfort from the sheaf of disadvantages that have followed for us the working of the Merchandise Marks' Act.

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The blouse will die hard, if it ever dies. The surplus sales held by almost every big shops twice a year favour the formation of the blouse. Any one can be tempted by a five-yard length of brocade, velvet dainty silk or satin for an evening dress in the form of a blouse, with lace or vapourous chiffon cloudy trimmings, or by more utilitarian and almost as becoming figured, or plain or sheeny shot silks, or soft pretty muslins of fasciating pattern and texture which will make a fresh morning or afternoon bodice for the eternal black or fawn-coloured skirt ? Then the fronts, those deceitful but necessary complements of the tailor-made smart skirt and jacket. The different degrees of dressiness to be attained by the wearer of that most useful of all costumes are countless—from the cool, reflective linen shirt with neat upstanding collar and pin-fixed tie, to the natural breaking out of the frivolous woman in a pretty front formed of every mixture which her gentle yet inventive mind can devise as a saving clause to the severity of the coat and skirt that our remorseless climate demands as best fitted to its crimes. These adjuncts to the sweet simplicity of tailor-made dress save the situation in the mind of many a weak sister who has not the strength to assert her own taste for a more frivolous total toilette.

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The bicycle has lessened the demand for afternoon frocks ; of course, one wears dresses in the afternoons, but the elaborate visiting or promenade getup is almost a thing of the past, except for the *débutante*, who must during her first season put in a regular appearance at afternoon gatherings, or the staid matronwho will not forsake,the well-tried traditions of the past. The girl in her second season is a determined votary of the bicycle, and so, indeed, is the lively young matron, and the spinster who is no longer dis racted by the fairy dreams of youth. To all of these, what we may call the Shirt and Skirt constume, is the most appropriate, and it will reign supreme until we enter another phase of the world's cycling progress when the Skirt will become doubled, and the reign of the woman on the Wheel will be safe from the dangers of revolution. To reflect on where we have already reached might appal the boldest thinker. In one generation we have long left behind the days when gentle girls worked for hours every day at the piano for a doubtful result, when their little feet tried the soft and loud pedals of the trichord; the ear-splitting of which was apparently their own

and their parent's highest ideal of woman's equipment for the battle of life. Now the futile practice of the piano is abandoned, the girl of our day, fresh and healthy, plies her pedals on the hard high road, drinking in strength and life with every mile she spins over. There is a risk, indeed, that it may be overdone. But there can be no doubt that it is a blessed change for many. There may be no finality in the present phase, it may lead very far—too far perhaps in some instances, but if it only gives us a healthier life, a more vivid interest in the world we inhabit and greater opportunity for associating with our fellows, the bicycle will have done as much as most inventions to improve the lot of woman.

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Talking of bicycles, we have not yet reached the acme of wickedness which Australia records. A bay steamer was carrying a crowd of cyclists back from the seaside at Queen's Cliff to Melbourne. The confiding owners had placed their bicycles on the lower deck, which was soon filled with wheels of every make and value.There seemed no need for any anxiety, as until the landing stage was reached the bicycles were safe from the bicyle thief, but, as the Australian paper remarks, there was on board the fire fiend. He came, allowed himself to be tempted, and out of a hundred cycles not a dozen remained unpunctured. The fiend may have been a lady, for the mischief was apparently done with a hairpin, the punctures being in many instances double. No clue to the criminal was discovered.

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We are all very anxious for better news from Bombay. The telegrams each day are not reassuring. Of course, one knows, that bad news never loses in transmission, and that the mere wording of a message which announces unwelcome and disquieting intelligence seems to magnify it. As long as definiteness is wanting, it is as easy to believe things are better, as to think they are worse. But even leaving room in a philosophical way for exaggeration, the records of the outbreak of sickness in India is not comforting. You will, perhaps, feel that the frivolities contained in a ladies' letter are unworthy the consideration of a people stricken in so serious a manner. I shall hope that by the time this reaches you, your beautiful city will have recovered its accumustomed serenity, and that the beautiful grove of palms which, as a visitor, I once looked down on from Malabar Hill, may no longer shelter the dire foe that has already worked such havoc.

THE WOULD-BE PROBATIONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The regiments of the Staff Corps are so many and varied, that it seems a pity that probationers, before joining one, should not clearly understand the various advantages and disadvantages of each particular class. They might then make some effort to get themselves appointed to a regiment which suited their natural inclination, and there would then be fewer cases of round pegs in square holes. This is a matter to which the authorities might give assistance with considerable advantage to the service. It would appear only just that a probationer should clearly understand what he is going in for, instead of blindly trusting himself to the tender mercies of the authorities, and a little advice from those taught by experience might with advantage be given him.

To begin with, he should consider carefully : (1) The class of men of which a regiment is composed ; (2) The chances of it being employed on war service (3) Its stations, and the climate of those stations. With regard to war service, it is undoubtedly a sound rule to try and remain as far north as possible, though Burma turned up a trump card for Madras, and Africa may do the same some day for Bombay. Suppose the probationer is a candidate for cavalry, he may be appointed to Punjab cavalry because he will be on the spot for frontier expeditions, but will have the disadvantage of seeing his regiment often split up in detachments on outpost duty, the stations small and jungly, and the warm season, hot and long. The most sought after cavalry regiments are the Bengal, especially the high numbers, these very justly so, for they have exceptionally fine men in their ranks. They are well placed for war service, and are as a rule stationed at large military centres. The lower number regiments have better stations in point of climate and sport to be obtained from them. The Madras cavalry are on a different system, not being silladar cavalry, they have excellent [illegible]and in the event of a large expedition [illegible] North-West Frontier, at least one [illegible] would probably be sent. But without going into too much detail there remain some local corps under the orders of the Government of India. The only one of these it really pays to go in for is the Central India Horse. They are, it is true, a isolated stations, but is is decidedly sound to belong to them, as a glance at the Army List will prove. The Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry is a very old local corps, and had always had a high reputation. But under present conditions, service in it can hardly be recommended, as the corps buried away in remote jungle stations, and never brigaded with British troops. They may be briefly summed up as said to be very good, but one never sees them.

The choice of an infantry regiment should be on the same lines as that of a cavalry regiment. The most popular regiments and the most difficult to get into are the Ghurkhas. Their advantages are well known, the chief being, that they are constantly sent on active service and their stations are permanent and good. Besides these, there are many very fine Sikh and Punjabi regiments ; as far as stations go, they are practically the same as described above for Punjab and Bengal Cavalry. The Madras Infantry now affords more variety of service than formerly, since the raising of the new Burma battalions. In Bombay infantry the Beluch Regiments are well known, and have an excellent name ; and one battalion of Bombay Infantry—the Marine Battalion—is always stationed in the city of Bombay, which may suit the tastes of some officers. Poona has the reputation of being the best station for this Presidency, and Quetta seems also popular.

There are besides several local corps, but there is nodoubt that service in these is by no means a catch from a soldiering point of view, and liable to end in dissatisfaction. These corps are under the direct orders of the Government of India, but are in reality "no man's child." The probationer who ventures into one, will find it almost impossible to get back into a regiment in any of the four Commands, and when eligible for Staff employment will find none open to him, while the Viceroy, to whom he is supposed to look to for patronage of this kind, has under the recent reorganisation none to give him. These corps are, however, usually quartered in remote jungles, which a man who is "stone broke" may find convenient for paying off his debts.

It may, therefore, be taken as sound policy to avoid local corps as at present constituted, for they are professional death. If at any future time they are centralised and put on an equal footing with ordinary regiments, they might, judging from their old reputations, be well worth going in for.

The foregoing observations may be easily substantiated, and might be vastly added to, and in fair justice I would commend them to the would-be probationer at the Staff Corps. He could then think well before taking an irrevocable step. If keen on soldiering, let him go as far north as possible and frequent large military centres. If shikar be his aim, he may come a little more south. But if he hankers after domes ic happiness, then a wider field is open to him, for, south of Nerbudda, he may devote himself to matrimonial bliss and increase and multiply with the confident feeling that he can vagetate out his time for pension, getting promotion at stated intervals without ever seeing a shot fired in anger or being interfered with by the authorities at Simla, so long as he can scramble through his annual inspection. But even this he can avoid by the judicious taking of leave. The passing annoyance of being inundated with printed orders and circulars, sent at intervals, in which he can read of the stirring exploits of his more adventurous comrades, is of course hardly worthy of mention.—Yours, &c.,

NUDA VERITAS.

THE trade of Bengal with other provinces of India, by rail, for 1895-96 compared favourably with that of the previous year. The gross quantity of traffic carried both ways was 2·11 per cent. in excess, made up of a deficiency of twenty-one per cent. imports and an increase of twenty-four per cent. under exports. Heavy decreases in food grains were responsible for the fall in imports, while raw cotton, rape and mustard seed and linseed improved. Of the staples exported from Bengal, food-grains showed the largest increase, which was further supplemented by coal and coke, salt and kerosine oil. On the other hand, considerable reductions were recorded in European cotton piece-goods, gunnies and unmanufactured tobacco. The unfavorable season was responsible to a great extent for the marked fluctuations in the returns, particularly under natural produce.

WHATEVER may be the effect of the famine on the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh as a whole, it has at least benefited the local Registration Department, the income of which during the triennium ending March, 1896, was higher by some thirty thousand rupees than in the previous triennium. The actual figures for the two periods were Rs. 4,31,986 and 3,02,268, respectively, while the number or documents registered in each was 664,435 and 619,560. It is said that agricultural depression accounted for a large increase in the registration of money bonds and sales or mortgages of land. Optional registration also increased, indicating a growing perception in the community of the utility of the system. The extent to which each class figures varies every year, though not to any to large extent. Thus in 1895-96 the aggregate value of sales and mortgage was 640 lakhs against 576 lakhs in 1893-94, a small enough increase, but a large enough amount. To the public eye administrative returns are often meaningless, but these figures show how readily property changes hands in a country like India, where one section of the community—the legal—is daily becoming richer, while another—the agricultural—is daily becoming poorer.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8.

I WRITE this out of London in a room overlooking the sea, which is rolling up rather meekly. The morning is lovely, with a sky of Italian azure, a flood of sunshine warm and bright. There is no holiday so charming as this mid-winter brief spell and rest in the sunlight of Hastings. One drawback is that it grows dark at half-past four—yet this is a gain of half an hour on London. Another drawback is that one cannot walk much with a foot in a felt slipper. It is possible, however, to drive, and no one would believe the beauty of the woods in the country under this sunshine of the Halcyon days ; no one would believe the colour of the branches, the trunks, and the hedges. I am inclined to agree with the observer who found the trees more beautiful in winter than in summer ; but they must be studied in the winter sunshine, where every twig stands out against the clear blue sky. The grasses are brown and dry ; the buds, which seemed ready to burst three months ago, have shrunk to nothing. Alas ! we are a long way yet from the spring. I like Hastings for its sunshine ; and for its sea ; and for its fishermen ; and for the many places which one is never tired of visiting, again and again—Winchelsea, Rye, Romney. But hang this podagra ! A plague on this felt slipper ! One cannot this time visit any of these wonderful places.

I have brought down with me quite a little library of books. At home, there is much to do that one has no time for reading. However, here there is no excuse. I have the books and I have the time, and I have the inclination ; in fact, I pine and yearn for somebody else's ideas. Well, I suppose that if a man likes a book he may say so, without being thought impertinent. Many people have said already that they like this book before me, but they have not said it quite from my point of view. Which is this. You see that I call myself, most arrogantly, and most impudently, no doubt, an expert in the eighteenth century which was, as we all know, prolonged to the beginning of the present reign, when changes began of all kinds. It is, therefore, pain and grief for me to find writers on that period botching and messing and blundering from sheer ignorance of a period concerning which they have no business to write. This, I assure you, is often happening. On the other hand, when one finds a truly conscientious work, in which patient research has not been spared, a real reconstruction of hundred years ago, a reconstruction as to ideas, discourse, costume, and all ; it is so great a joy that one must needs call attention to the book ; all the more when that book is lit up by the fine air and atmosphere which only genius can impart. The book is "Rodney Stone." I thank the accomplished author for his bold, truthful, original portrait of the Beau ; there are many other excellent characters in the book, but this is the best, the newest, and the freshest. The literature of the eighteenth century, as well as our own, is enriched by this work.

We ought to take the greatest interest in Mr. Radcliffe Cooke's gallant attempt to restore one of our two national drinks to its former place. Beer, I suppose, in some form, has always been the more important and the more widespread ; but cider for many centuries was the main drink, the staple, the drink taken with all meals and between meals over great areas of England. In the villages of Devonshire, Somerset, Hereford, and Monmouth there was formerly no beer at all to be obtained. In every county of Southern England cider was the favourite drink with a large minority. Now that it has anywhere quite dropped out, but most of the village public-houses now sell beer where they used to sell cider ; and in London one does not know where to turn in order to find a place where cider—good, reliable cider—can be obtained. The drink itself is so wholesome, so little doctored, so mild, and possessed of so many excellent qualities, that it seems a thousand pities that it should be replaced by an adulterated, salted, "fortified," greasy mess which the poor villagers have to accept as beer. Now, however, that Mr. Radcliffe Cooke has pointed out that there is "money" in cider, we may hope that all this will be changed. If we know where to get good cider manufactured we would order it in place of the whisky and water, the Pilsener beer,or the strong Bass we now take with lunch, while it is certainly a more agreeable drink than the claret and water which accompanies our dinner. But where can we get this excellent drink ? Not in bottled cider of commerce, if I remember aright, used to be a doctored drink of sour-sweet qualities, which threatened terrible results. Not that, my friends, not that. Mine be the cider cabined and confined in its native wood.

The mental attitude of the Sub-Dean and Chapter of Peterborough is a marvel and a miracle in the land. Even as Pharaoh hardened his heart and would not suffer the Israelitas to go, even so the Sub-Dean and Chapter have been hardening their hearts, and will not suffer their west front to be saved. I suppose that it is doomed. As Bishop Temple regarded not the city churches, so these ecclesiastics regard not the cathedral. Artists, architects, antiquaries alike have been on their knees before this Chapter, this Fraternity of Ecclesiastics put in charge of one of England's finest monuments. And they are deaf to all entreaties. I have never been able to understand the kind of mind that cares nothing about ancient associations. That it is a common kind of mind we know, to our infinite loss and unhappiness. Let us examine this kind of mind. First, it is quite evident that it is wholly deficient in imagination ; if it knows anything as all of the past, it sees nothing but a meaningless procession of puppets. Therefore, the words "historical association" convey to it nothing to their kind : they are too dull to grasp at any association. Thirdly, it has no reverence for ancestors and no thought of them ; it knows not what they thought, or why ; it is too stupid to connect them with the thought and the things of the present day. Of course, it is a mind without culture ; you will not find any of this sort capable of being moved by a poem, or by a picture, or by a romance, or by music. Given these points —dulness, stupidity, want of imagination, want of culture—and you will produce, in all probability, something representing the collective mind which belongs to Peterborough Cathedral.

Mr. Joseph Pennell, in the *Daily Chronicle* of Dec. 29, hit the nail on the head. Why, he asked, do we continue to allow our national monuments to remain in the hands of such custodians ? How can we be assured that the Chapter of Peterborough will not be followed and imitated by all the other Chapters in the country ? Why is it not the duty of a Minister of Fine Art to preserve from destruction the cathedrals as well as all other historical monumonts ? I suppose that no Chapter of any Cathedral would willingly surrender the right of destroying the noble structure of which it is the guardian—we can imagine the Chapter of Peterborough rejoicing and rubbing their hands over the prospect of having the west front levelled with the earth ; yet for the good of the country they must be made to refrain. "Fain would we tear down and hack and destroy, what we call improving," say the Chapter, "but for the voice of the law—Oh ! the wicked law Oh ! the tyrannical law ?—which forbids our beautiful improvements."

The more I examine into the dark places of the eighteenth century, the more am I surprised at the incredible weakness of the executive and the breakdown of the old system in the face of a mob lawless and brutal beyond all belief. Who, for instance, would believe that the little history which follows could have been possible in a civilised community—even in London of the last century ? Of course, we all know the history of Sanctuary and of Alsatia

in their personal habits. If a district or a house is water-logged it is not a good thing, and, therefore, I am in favour of a better system of supplying water."

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, prosecuted two house-owners, Jatha Bhimji, whose house is at Ripon Road, and Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim, whose premises are at Grant Road, the last named property being occupied by 200 weavers. The building at Ripon Road consists of sixteen rooms, and eight small rooms like lofts under the tiles. Some plague cases occurred there, and the Egyptian doctors, who visited the places, described them as dens. The light and air arrangement was very poor, and in some cases it was difficult even to recognize faces of persons or identify things in the rooms owing to darkness. The tenants in the houses were in a wretched state. Both the house-owners were not in Bombay, and paid no attention to their properties for some time past. The property at Ripon Road was declared unfit for human habitation, and the magistrate directed that the Yakoob Street property should be vacated within four days, and that it should not be used as a human dwelling until further orders.

THE KARACHI QUARANTINE.

A Notification in the General Department issued last evening states :—With reference to the Notification of the Government of Bombay No. 4530, dated 13th October 1896, it is hereby notified that, under instructions from the Government of India, the quarantine restrictions at Karachi sanctioned in that Notification against arrivals from Bombay have been withdrawn. Medical inspection will be substituted for quarantine at Karachi pending further orders.

THE SITUATION IN WORLEE.

About 2,000 inhabitants of Worlee live in huts built in an open space outside the village, and there is no sign of the plague among them. A correspondent states that some of them go at intervals of two or three days to their stores in the village and remove grain for eating. This circumstance, the correspondent argues, shows that the plague in Worlee did not originate in grain, but must be due to other causes. There are such grain-stores in about 700 houses, but none of them is underground. They consist of strong chests, which contain grain enough to last seven or eight months, and which are supported on wooden posts, two feet high from the ground. No dampness is allowed to touch the grain, and an application of tar and cadjan roofs and cadjan screens protect it from the rain.

THE PLAGUE AT THANA.

A correspondent at Thana, discrediting the exaggerated reports which reach Bombay, states that only six deaths had occurred from the plague at Thana up to date; and they were all of infected persons who came from Bombay. The former population of Thana was only 17,403 persons, but 6,000 runaways from the Bombay plague have sought shelter there. Even stables and store houses and godowns have been turned into residences for them, and now there is no more space available. The railway trains have been increased, and afford convenience to those who travel to and from Bombay. The effect of the epidemic has been felt in the Thana courts also, for summonses cannot be served upon persons who have fled from Bombay, and cases have to be postponed. The work in the civil courts has also diminished owing to the famine.

SPECIAL STEAMER FOR OORUN.

For the convenience of those who have gone to reside at Oorun on account of the plague, a special steamer belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. will ply twice daily between Oorun and Bombay.

THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. K. B. Shroff, the Sanitary Superintendent of Surat, who, before he joined the Surat Municipal Service, was one of the Honorary Assistant Surgeons attached to the Sir J. J. Hospital, has been appointed a Deputy Medical Officer in Bombay on Rs. 250 a month. He applied for one year's leave without pay from the Surat Municipality, and his application was disposed of at the last general meeting of the Municipal Board held under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. W. C. Hand, in opposition about the grant of [illegible] to Surgeon-Major K. [illegible] Nariman, the Sanitary Committee, spoke in very high terms of the third work and of the Surgeon's zeal and efficiently and zealously discharged his duties during the last five years, and particularly during the times of the cholera, and small-pox epidemics, for which much credit from time to time was given to him, and for which he was specially thanked by the Sanitary Committee, etc. Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhai Pestonji Hamid, the Revd. Mr. Shillidy, and others, who supported the proposition, also eulogised Dr. Shroff's [illegible] experience, and his valuable services rendered in an intelligent, conscientious, and thorough manner, which had met with the approval of Surgeon-Captain, Dr. Dyson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, G. R. D. It was thereupon unanimously resolved that Dr. Shroff be granted one year's leave without pay from the date on which he may be relieved by a new Sanitary Superintendent.

Thirty-six applications were received for the post of Sanitary Superintendent, out of which the Sanitary Committee were to choose the most eligible applicant in consultation with the president, and to submit his name to the Board for approval.

Of the 19 persons who came with the plague from Bombay to Surat, 14 have died. A Bhattia, named Chubildas, who came from Bombay, has also died.

At a meeting of the Municipal Board, Dr. Nariman stated that a fee of one rupee had been sanctioned for information regarding the detection of an infected person in hiding, and that four medical men were engaged to examine passengers coming by train from Bombay.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received.

	Rs.
Mr Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia	20
Mr Purunmal Gulji Sirgani	20
Mr. Ahmad Sale Mahomed	16
Mr Lalji Hamil	16
Messrs Parshotamdas Jiwandas and Co	16
Mr Khimji Ludha	16
Mr Pitamdas Akerani	16
Mr Jamsetji N Kapadia	11

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AT GOA.

Our Goa correspondent writes :—The Governor-General has issued the following order in regard to the bubonic fever :—

"Approving the proposal of the Medical Board, it is ordered as follows : (1). That translation of the instructions given by Mr. Haskin regarding the precaution of any measures to be followed against the plague be given as wide a publicity as possible. (2). That the Administrators of the several provinces should establish segregating barracks in their respective districts wherever the plague has made its appearance, and the individuals suspected should be removed thither, and a medical doctor of the place should be invited to attend the patient, paying him ons and a half rupee per day and a conveyance allowance whenever necessary. (3) That the sick dying of plague, and certified as such by the medical attendant, should be incinerated, and any kind of funeral accompaniment is prohibited. (4) That the administrators should appoint vigilance committees in every town and village with the obligation of visiting daily every house and reporting also daily to the Administrators, in order that the segregation of the suspected may be effected rapidly, and disinfection may be carried on without delay. The authorities concerned whenever such case occurs should at once bring to the notice of the Chief Medical officer. (5) That the medical attendant should obtain precise information from the attendants of the sick, wherefrom his has come, and if he has been treated by any medical man, and if so, his name; if the sick has come from British India, who is he underwent quarantine, and in which locality; if he had any contact with any individual who came out from the Lazaretto, or if he utilised any effects of the man; in short every information that may bear reference to the introduction of the plague in the province should be properly sifted and recorded (6) That the medical attendant or the doctor entrusted with the treatment of the sick should send daily to the Principal a report of the progress of the sickness, giving the number of the attended and their symptoms and treatment. (7) That the Public Works Department should cut off communication of pipes sending out dirty wastes over the premises; the removal of such water being effected before a day as it is done from the cesspools; which work will be performed by the Municipality of Bhas. (8) That the public urinals should be washed and disinfected twice a day with a sufficient quantity of water."

A bubonic case occurred at Parra which proved fatal. The authorities having been informed, the house and everything contained in it were ordered to be burnt down.

THE GRANT COLLEGE DISCUSSION.

The adjourned meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Grant College Library, on Tuesday, to discuss Dr. A. G. Viegas' paper on the bubonic plague, when there were present : Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Bhalchandra Krishna, Atmaram Pandurang, T. Blaney, N. N. Katrak, R. K. Watcha, Bomanji Pranji, Purshotam Harischandra, F. C. Tatkaru, L. B. Bhargava, R. P. Kasar, L.B. Bhargavkar, D. R. Tata, Ismail Jan Mahomad, A. Gayar, M. N. Kapadia, D. R. Bardi, F. N. Bisni, F. X. Fernandez, V. Kane, J. P. Nicholson, R. V. Patel, and D. K. Patel. After some discussion on the paper, the meeting was adjourned.

DEATHS IN DAMAUN.

Our Damaun Correspondent writes :—One Bhugwan Narsun, who lost his wife, last Sunday, from bubonic fever, at Bouldy, where he was employed as a carpenter, was brought to Lower Damaun in a state of terrible fright, last Tuesday, and died on Wednesday night from bubonic fever.—A Chipa, by name Bhika Paraz, arrived in Lower Damaun, from Bombay, on Saturday night. On the following day, a Soni and a Bhatia of his caste informed the authorities that the Chipa was suffering from bubonic fever. Mr. Lauds, the head of the police, at once reported the matter to the Health Officer, who, with Dr. N. B. Sabnis, examined the man, but finding no buboes on his person, though he was suffering from high fever, were unable to treat it as a bubonic fever case. After consultation and re-examination of a medical gentleman last night, the doctor certifying that the patient was suffering from a "pernicious remittent fever of a peculiar character," the Chipa was removed to Bouldy, and there [illegible] fever, and the [illegible]

PLAGUE AND THE PARISHIONERS OF VERSOVAH.

A mass was offered by the parishioners of this Church, on Sunday last, which was celebrated by their vicar, and at which a number of people approached the Communion table. The Rev. John Anthony d'Almeida, Vicar of Versova preached an appropriate sermon. The mass was offered in honour of Our Lady of Health that God may take away the pestilence and restore the afflicted people to health. The image of the Blessed Virgin Mary was carried processionally through the village, and on the return of the procession, benediction was given, and the Rev. V. de Souza, the Vicar, asked the congregation to hear mass and recite the rosary daily.

DIVINE SERVICE FOR THE PLAGUE.

To-morrow (Sunday), there will be a solemn High Mass, at half-past ten o'clock, at the Church of Dabul, in honor of St. Sebastian, to ask his protection for the cessation of the plague. The Portuguese employes of the Bombay Port Trust, who are parishioners of the above Church, are arranging for this solemnity, and request the Catholic population of Bombay to attend in large numbers.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF THE PESTILENCE.

The following description of the symptoms, instructions for treatment, &c., of bubonic plague were issued yesterday in a Government Resolution as under :—

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1897.

Memorandum by the Commissioner, S. D., No. 87, dated the 9th January 1897 :—

Forwards with an expression of his concurrence the following letter from the Collector of Dharwar, No. F.—302, dated the 6th January 1897 :—

"Government having called for immediate report in cases of plague discovered on the railway or elsewhere, I have the honour to suggest that the Surgeon-General may be moved to issue a brief description of the diagnostic symptoms of the disease for the use of—

(i) Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants and other Medical Officers.

(ii) Police Officers, Station Masters and other lay-men who may have to deal with suspected cases.

I think that instructions should also be supplied, of a nature suitable for each of these two classes, for the treatment and segregation of patients, for the disposal of corpses, and for the disinfection of their belongings and of the vehicles in which they have been carried. As matters stand at present much mischief might be done owing to ignorance and misconception on these important points. The Civil Surgeon informs me that recent developments of the plague are of a type different from that described in Mr. Haffkine's instructions for diagnosis published with Government Resolution No. 5097, dated 15th November 1895, General Department, and in any case those instructions are not available to and are not adapted for the classes in question. None of the persons concerned, lay or medical, have any experience or knowledge of the disease and some guidance seems necessary to prevent mistakes. I would also suggest that instructions for Class (ii) mentioned above should be printed in the vernaculars as well as in English.

Memorandum from the Revenue Department of the Secretary, 1897 :—

The undersigned presents compliments to the Secretary to Government, General Department, and is directed to request that the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay may be asked to draw up and furnish to Government with the least possible delay a short statement of symptoms of plague and steps to be taken in case it appears on a relief work for circulation among the officers employed on Famine Relief Works."

Memoranda to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Nos. 233 and 234, dated respectively the 15th and the 18th January 1897.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 783, dated the 23rd January 1897 :—

"With reference to your No. 233, dated 15th January 1897, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that I approve of the Collecter of Dharwar's suggestion, and beg to forward a description of plague and instructions for treatment, segregation and disinfection drawn up by Surgeon-Captain Childe."

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 818, dated the 25th January, 1897.

Resolution.—Copies of the Description, Instructions, &c., prepared by Surgeon-Captain Child should be forwarded for information and guidance to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Judicial, Revenue and Public Works (Railways) Departments and all Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in the Sind, and Surgeon-Major A. W. F. Street.

Appended are the instructions as issued :—

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASSISTANT-SURGEONS AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

DIAGNOSIS.

The Symptoms of Plague in brief.

Plague is occurring in two forms, (a) with buboes, (b) without buboes—

(a) With Buboes.—The onset of the attack is sudden, and there is often a rigor at first, then fever comes on with bad headache, vomiting and frequently delirium. The fever quickly rises high as 104° or more The respirations are increased to 25, 30 or more, and the pulse is rapid 100, or more, and soon becomes soft and compressible. The tongue is either moist or a little dry, but not very dry or thickly coated with fur. The condition of the tongue and pulse is quite different from the furred tongue and full bounding pulse usual in ague.) The patient feels ill and his face has an anxious expression, and soon pains felt in one arm-pit or groin, more rarely in the groin; within 24 hours a painful gland can be felt as the tender spot, and later a mass of glands can be seen and felt, and the pain is much more; this is the bubo. The above description applies to severe cases; but there are also milder cases in which all the symptoms are less, and the bubo is much smaller and less painful, it may be only one somewhat enlarged gland. The liver and spleen are either slightly or not at all enlarged.

(b) Without Buboes.—These resemble bronchitis or pneumonia, and are usually fatal within 3 or 4 days. The onset is sudden with rigor, fever, headache, &c., as above described, and soon symptoms of bronchitis or pneumonia appear; but the symptoms in the chest are slight and the patient is much more ill than he would be if he were suffering from simple mild bronchitis or pneumonia. This is the diagnostic sign, the man is much more ill than his fever is much higher than can be explained by the amount of lung disease present. The symphatic glands are either normal or slightly enlarged, but there is no pain in them and no bubo.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREATMENT, SEGREGATION, DISINFECTION, &c.

(1) Treatment.—There is no known certain treatment; many methods have been tried in Bombay, but none with certain success. Among these are (a) local treatment of the bubo by branding, blistering, leeches, incision, or injection of antiseptics such as carbolic acid or tincture of iodine; (b) giving antiseptics internally, such as liquor hydrargyri perchloridi, sulphocarbolate of soda, carbonic acid, quinine; (c) keeping the bowels well open; (d) cardiac stimulants, such as strychnine, caffeine, digitalis, ammonia, brandy, ether; (e) sedatives at night if required, bromide of potassium, chloral or opium. The value of (a) and (b) is doubtful, but (c), (d) and (e) are certainly of some use.

(2). Segregation of Patients.—The patients should be kept apart in a separate shed reserved for plague, (which can be burnt when the epidemic is over), with provision for plenty of fresh air and ventilation. Overcrowding of patients is specially to be avoided. Attendants do not easily catch the disease from a patient, but they should be careful to wash after being with him. Any vomit, sputum, or excreta from a patient should be burnt if possible; if not, some disinfectant should be added to it, as phenyle, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, or quicklime, and it should be buried. It is good to have an additional shed for doubtful cases, in which a certain diagnosis has not been made; but if not, they may be placed in a reserved part of the plague-shed, and with but little fear of their contracting the disease, (supposing they have not already got it).

(3). Disinfection of Patient's belongings.—Whatever can be boiled or heated in a fire may be thoroughly disinfected in this way. Things that cannot be so treated should be freely sprinkled or washed with carbolic lotion (1 in 30) or phenyle, and be well exposed to the sun and wind. Bedsteads of hospital equipment should be treated in the same way after use.

(4). Disinfection of Vehicles.—They should be washed with carbolic lotion or phenyle, and exposed freely to the sun and air; cushions especially to be looked to. When the epidemic is over they should be re painted.

(5). Disposal of Corpses.—They should be burnt if possible; if buried, the grave should be deep, and quicklime put in with the body. Any clothing or trappings used for the corps should be burnt or buried with it; if not, they should be boiled or freely washed with carbolic and exposed to the sun and air.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR POLICE OFFICERS, STATION-MASTERS AND OTHER LAY-MEN.

(1.) In order to recognise the disease, ask the patient these questions: Did you get ill suddenly? Have you been ill only a short time? Did you feel fever coming on with shivering? Have you a headache? Do you feel sick, or have you been vomiting? A man who has plague will answer Yes to all these questions.

Then feel his skin, it will be hot; and look at and feel his arm-pits and groins; if there is a painful swelling in one of these places, it is a sign of plague.

Also look at his face; he looks ill and has an anxious expression of face; sometimes his eyes are blood-hot.

With regard to the cases without buboes, non-medical men will probably not be able to recognise them but if a man looks very ill, and has high fever with cough, he should be regarded as a doubtful case of plague, until he can be seen by a medical man.

Note.—If a traveller is seen walking lame, his groin should be examined, as he may have a swelling there caused by plague; and similarly if he has a stiff arm, his arm-pit should be examined.

(2.) Treatment of Plague-cases by Lay-men.—No directions can be given, except to poultice the bubo, if there is much pain in it, give him a purge if he is constipated, and brandy or other form of alcohol.

(3). With regard to disinfection, segregation, disposal of corpses, &c., the directions are the same for lay-men as for medical men.

L. F. CHILDE,
Surgeon-Captain, M.B.

21st January 1897.

THE VIRTUES OF GUM OLIBANUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the public through your columns the great efficiency of gum olibanum, commonly known as "Isus," as a disinfectant fumigator. This article has since some time past been freely used for fumigating houses, shops, etc., in the Mandvie District, including Khoja Moholla, and I can confidently assert that since the free use there of it commenced in different parts of Mandvi those portions of the town have been practically free from the scourge which is now gaining all hearts. In the Khoja Moholla itself, there has not been a single case of attack yet, and we take it that this immunity is due to olibanum. This article has been freely used in infected parts of Arabia on occasions of plagues, and has always proved highly efficacious as a preventive fumigator. If the Municipality had used this article in lieu of dammer and sulphur they would not have offended people whose noses, lungs and throats were seriously annoyed by the smell created by these articles, and would not have prompted so many thousands to leave Bombay half in fright and half in disgust. The odour arising from the slow burning of olibanum is not at all objectionable to anyone's senses, while on the other hand it is a thing ordinarily used by all sects of the public, viz., by Christians, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans alike, though, of course, Mahomedans, since the largest consumers of it at all times. Will not the Municipality try and substitute olibanum even now for dammer and sulphur?—Yours, &c.,

MIRZA MUKHI.

THE INCONVENIENCES OF DISINFECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have not noticed the case of plague which occurred at No.1, Colaba Causeway, yesterday. It was that of a servant of Dr. Foy's (who lately left for the interior). He was stricken with the plague, and had been ill for several days before it was discovered. The Municipal Inspector, Mr. Glover, sent him to hospital in a victoria, but he died on the way. I live in the rooms under the doctor, and having discovered, some days ago, a leak from his place, we appealed to the landlord for repairs and warned him we would call on the Municipality. He then warned us to leave on the 1st March next. The rooms are now being fumigated, and the smell intolerable, and the stairs and rooms in a very sloppy condition. Perhaps some of your readers could inform me whether we would be justified in leaving before the 1st March. One of the tenants is leaving for a few days or until order is restored, but this we cannot afford to do.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 29. J. B.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In asking you to publish this letter, I can assure you that I am but feebly echoing the feelings and sentiments of the entire staff of the Bombay Telegraph Office. For years past the staff of this office has been so much overworked, that most of the men are broken down in health, and they feel that they cannot continue with the heavy strain any longer. A representation to the proper quarters has been debarred to us by nicely framed rules, preventing us from taking any joint action in the matter. The grievances of the signallers are many, but I shall for the present confine myself to only one which makes our miserable lives almost unbearable.

It is our hard fate to be kept working night and day, the nature of the work being such. The work is incessant, allowing no respite, as I from all, I know, there is no other work to be compared to it in its hardships. In Bombay, as in every other station, keeping first-class office hours, it has been the rule for the night, watch to divide at 10 p.m. half of them watch going to bed, and the other half keep on working till 2 o'clock, the next morning, when the first half of the watch relieve them. The increase of circuits, and the traffic has caused the number of men to keep the men up all night, which is directly against the rules—which distinctly lays down that no signaller shall be kept working more than four hours at night. The men grumbled, but kept on working, expecting that the staff would be increased to the required number; but we see that we have been under a great illusion. The arbitrary conduct of conservancy in the matter of [illegible] 10 p.m. is in it self questionable; but I waive this point for the present. However, the division at 10 p.m. was found unavailing, and the Telegraph masters, saw that keeping the men up all night, had a great effect on the men, besides showing a considerable deterioration in the work turned out. The Director of Traffic, Mr. Melhuish, being here on a visit of inspection, the matter was put before him in all its bearings and Mr. Melhuish straightway decided that the night-watch should divide watches at 11 p.m., or till the office was clear, which practically comes to the men working up all night. It is absurd to expect the traffic to be clear during the day, when the staff is much below the required number. As well may he expect as to dry up a well with a sieve. Remember, Sir, that the director of traffic himself has forced this extra work on us at a time when the overseers in Bombay is busy flying from the terrors of the plague, or husbanding his vitality to combat it. Poorly paid as we are, we have manfully stood at our posts, braving all the new hardships of living brought on, partly by the exodus, and partly by the ruling famine prices, and all we receive is an increase of night-work. Even the very rule of not working men more than four hours at night is set at naught with a view to show a saving in the working of this department. The discontent is wide, and this, inhuman treatment, is the talk of the men night and day. It is clear that something will have to be done by the men themselves, as we find that our superiors remember us only when any injustice is to be done. The Director-General, we are told, sends us his sympathy, along with the other members of the direction, including Mr. Melhuish, for the trying ordeal we are passing through. Can it be refined cruelty, or sarcasm?—Your etc.,

SIGNALLER.

A STRANGE STORY FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA, having got rid of the confessed murderer, Cottrell, who turned up there most mysteriously, has now got another sensation, or rather a pair of them, in the persons of two natives of India who are now in Badulla hospital, having been brought in by the headman of Kallady, a village about a mile from the Fort. Our Batticaloa correspondent says they aver that they set out on a mercantile enterprise from Karachi to Madras, but the schooner on which they were passengers struck a rock and was wrecked. This is disbelieved, as they were found floating on a catmaran made out of bamboo. Their manner indicates a desire to conceal the real facts of the case, but it is believed they are escaped convicts from the penal settlement at the Andamans. In appearance they resemble very much the Jats in the Asiatic Company, and speak Hindustani fluently. One is age 45, the other 40, and they say they are brothers. They appear to have undergone considerable privations, and must have been at sea for over a week.—*Times of Ceylon* (Jan. 23).

PARTICULARS are forwarded from Blantyre of the operations against the insurgent Angoni chief, Chekusi. The column under Capt. Stewart started from Zomba on Oct. 12 and reached the chiefs' head kraal at dawn on Oct. 21. The march was a most arduous undertaking, the best being so great that even the native porters could scarcely bear the heat of the sun before 10 a.m. The force consisted of fifty-eight Sikhs and 200 native troops. The following Europeans were with the column :—Capt Stewart (in command), Lieut. Alston, Corpl. Fletcher, Dr. Poole, Mr. Greville (acting Vice-Consul at Blantyre), and Mr. S. Chance, who was in charge of the 7-pounder mountain gun. On their way the expedition passed a great number of villages which had been burnt by Chekusi, about which were lying heaps of speared and mutilated bodies. The day was breaking when the little force came into collision with the rebels who, from behind cover opened a hot fire, wounding two Sikhs and two native soldiers. The fight did not last long; the Sikhs formed up and charged, followed by the Atonga troops, and the Angoni fled. The chief's town was then burnt and a small cannon was captured. Chekusi himself was afterwards captured by a small party under Mr. Greville and brought into camp. The chief declared that he would never submit to the British Administration. After his arrest all sorts of charges of murder and raiding were brought against him, and, after the evidence of European missionaries and others had been taken, the court appointed to try him found that the accusations had been proved and sentenced him to death. He was shot the same evening. Capt. Manning, who had joined Capt. Stewart after the fight with Chekusi, set about pacifying the country and building a fort in Lower Angoniland.

THE recent instructions sent by the Foreign Office to British Consuls to assist the manufacturers of this country by giving information as to the class of goods required, etc., are bearing fruit; the Association of Chambers of Commerce is being supplied with valuable information, and with samples of articles consumed in various countries. Commercial attaches are instructed, when in London, to place themselves in communication with the Secretary of the Association, in order to discuss matters on which it may be desirable that personal communication should take place; and, further, if at any time the Associated Chambers of Commerce wish to obtain information on specific points, Lord Salisbury will be glad to direct consuls to procure it if possible. In reference to this subject, the British Consul in Dutch Guiana, after stating that he is constantly being applied to by manufacturers for information contained in his commercial reports, suggests that all such enquiries should be made through a Chamber of Commerce or through the Foreign Office, as the replies would then be available for general use; whereas now, when half-a-dozen manufacturers applied for information as to the possibility of extending the trade in Manchester piece-goods, for instance, in a small colony like Dutch Guiana, he could not hold out any prospect of success to the half-dozen, and it was impossible for him to single out one firm and say that there were hopes for it and not for others.

LOOK'S LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness appears. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former color and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's the English Hair Restorer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EVERY item of military expenditure which can be cut down, has been so dealt with since famine declared itself. A similar policy is to be pursued in the military budget for the next financial year. Urgent requirements only will be met.

THE Calcutta Municipality have sanctioned the employment of eight gangs, each from 100 to 200 strong, to clean the polluted wards of the city. Two hundred more coolies are to be employed in scraping the streets in the northern quarter.

WHILE we in India are still discussing sites or bogging over conditions, it is worth noting that no less than seven Institutes for the treatment of cases of hydrophobia have been establi-hed in Russia within the last ten years. The first was opened in Odessa in 1886 and since then others have been founded in Warsaw, Samara, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, and Tiflis.

FOUR of the Madras Race Stewards, Colonel Moore, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Cambell, have filed a suit in the High Court against the editor and proprietors of the *Madras Mail*, from whom they each claim Rs. 5,000 as damages alleged to be sustained by the publication in that paper of the 27th November last of a letter entitled "The Madras Race Club' and signed "Madrassee" which they regard as defamatory.

THE annual rifle meeting of the Imperial Service Troops—now in the fifth year of its establishment—will be held at Meerut from the 22nd to the 27th February. Many of the Chiefs and Princes who maintain Imperial Service corps have come forward on this occasion to offer prizes for competition, so that the prospectus is a rich one, and under this stimulus the high standard reached last year should be carried yet a peg higher.

THE shareholders of the Southern Punjab Railway Company have every reason to be satisfied with the rate at which the line is being constructed. The section between Samasata and Bhatinda has been in use for constructing trains since October last; that between Bhatinda and Delhi, it is expected will be available for similar purposes by May next; and the whole line will probably be open before the end of the year, or quite a year earlier than the contract time.

A MOST unfortunate accident occurred on Tuesday night, at Mozufferpore, to Mr. Hudson's camp on the maidan. During dinner the large marquee fitted as a drawing-room and dining-room to the camp caught fire, presumably from a spark from the stove, and in a few moments the whole canvas was in a blaze. The gentlemen of the party were able to remove most of the furniture and luckily no one was hurt, but it is a most unfortunate circumstance.

A PROPOSAL has been made to the Government of India that the Law Reports should be brought out in two volumes for each High Court, one containing the Civil and the other the Criminal decisions. It is suggested that many pleaders and mukteers would purchase the Criminal volume who have no need of the Civil, and the separation would also be convenient for Courts. A copy of both volumes would be kept in Judges' Courts, but in Magistrates' Courts the Criminal rulings only would be needed. The printing of both sets of rulings together seems to be productive of no practical good, for it can hardly be supposed that the mere reading of the decisions can convey a knowledge of Civil law to a man who has not acquired it previously. As a matter of business, Govern ment would probably sell many more copies in the long run, while a small extra charge might be made on each volume to cover the cost of separate production.

PARLIAMENT has now been sitting for above a week, but to judge by the almost complete absence of references to political affairs in the telegrams since the day of its opening, the proceedings so far cannot have been of a very exciting or important character. There is of course no legislative programme to speak of, and one can only conjecture that the debate on the Address is being protected by desultory criticisms and discussions which the Opposition has not the energy to push and the Government is not [illegible] As regards India, it may be that [illegible]rally have taken Lord George Hamilton's hint, and while the crises continues the best policy is not to bother the men at the wheel: for judging by Reuter, it would seem that the single reference so far to the affairs of this country has been the one brought forward by Mr. J. M. Maclean. Never has India been the subject of a more wide or lively interest throughout England than it is at the present moment. Each day's additions to the Famine Relief Fund testify sufficiently to this. But it is not a political interest, and the attempt to turn the calamity with which Providence has visited the country to party account will remain confined, we may trust, to the Naoroji and Wedderburns, and will receive no countenance from men like Mr. Fowler or Lord Kimberley. What Mr. Maclean can have meant by his question to Mr. Balfour is not easy to understand. One may hope, for the sake of his own reputation, that it was from curiosity and not in any sense of suggestion that he put the inquiry which caused Mr. Balfour to reply that "it would be premature to offer a grant of public money to aid the Indian exchequer and that there was no precedent for such a course. The country is certainly in an ill-way at the present moment, but it has not fallen so low as to be unable to pay its way and to have to go and ask for a little pecuniary assistance from the British Treasury. The famine is sore in the land, and a grievous calamity it is; but, after all, from the financial point of view, a famine is nothing like so serious a matter as a war. What is the present position? That we have not as yet begun to borrow in the market, and that the Indian Government, which is supposed to be in such desperate straits, is still committed to a railway extension programme at the rate of some ten millions a year. For a country that stands in the position it does, resort cap in hand to the English taxpayer for assistance would be so monstrously undignified a course that it can surely never have occured to anybody but Mr. Maclean.

THE Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation recently asked the opinion of the Port Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce regarding the scheme for the electric tramways. In the course of his letter he said :—The Indian Electric Company is proposing to take a lease from the Tramway Company for 999 years, and is prepared to spend £300,000 on electric lighting generally. It has been urged by many people that the present Tramway Company is already very much overcapitalised, and that it will be a fatal mistake for the Corporation to in any way sanction the formation of another company with such a very large capital, as in that case it will be quite impossible for the Corporation to ever exercise its right of taking over the management of the tramway. On the other hand, it has been urged that as it is so improbable that the Corporation will ever be in a position to take over the tramway, it need not trouble itself much about addition to the capital, and that this is a matter which would concern the shareholders of the interested company rather than the Corporation. It has also been urged that if a new company can guarantee to the present company 3½ per cent. on their share capital, as has been promised in a letter from the managing director of the company to the shareholders, dated the 7th August 1896, it will surely pay another company to take up the whole business with considerably less capital than £300,000. The Port Commissioners, in reply, say they are not in a position to advise upon the financial aspect of the proposal. They are, however, agreed that there are strong reasons, in the interests both of public convenience and of humanity, why electric traction should be introduced. The Chamber of Commerce state that looking at the subject from the various points of view disclosed in paper, accompanying the letter, they have come to the conclusion that the arrangement proposed appears to them in all the circumstances to be desirable in the interests of the community.

WE have already noticed the annual report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, but there is a remark in the Public Works Note on the subject to which attention should be drawn. Colonel Bisset considers the financial return on the capital employed, 7½ per cent., almost too satisfactory. His view is that the large earnings emphasise the necessity of reducing the existing rate for messages between Europe and India, and the public who use the land-lines and cables of the Department will be heartily in accord with him. Seven and-a-half per cent. would satisfy most private companies, and the Government of India are quite prepared to sacrifice some of their share in the departmental profits in order to cheapen telegraphic communication. Mr. Luke, their representative at the recent Buda Pesth Conference, was strongly in favour of a reduction in the message-rates and the delegates from England supported him; but the two telegraph companies, who share with the Government in the earnings of the line, opposed any such measures and they were successful in carrying the majority of the members of the Conference with them. The Eastern and Indo-European Companies, and more particularly the former, are thus responsible for the policy which keeps rates high, and it will be difficult to force them to withdraw from the present position. As we have frequently pointed out, they reap immense advantages from what is known as the "joint purse" arrangement, and they will not surrender any of their rights under the agreement with the Government of India. It is, however, intended to raise this question of a reduction of rates at the first suitable opportunity, and it would be well if the leading English and Indian Chambers of Commerce moved in the matter at once. They would have an excellent case in any representations they might make, and they would be assured of strong support from the Government.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SOME fashionable ladies who smoke cigarettes keep them in air-tight jars with a bottle of attar of roses until they are heavy with the perfume.

The fashionable fan is much smaller this year than last. Hardly a year ago the fashionable fan could hardly be too large, now the very small Empire fan is most correct.

The Duchess of Newcastle, who is to judge the Russian wolfhounds at a show to be held presently, is assuredly the first peeress who has ventured into "the ring." It is not uncommon, however, to see ladies judging the toy and lap dog breeds at certain shows.

King Oscar of Sweden has expressed himself enchanted with the lovely singing of Frau Nansen, the wife of the explorer who has hitherto hid her light under a bushel. When Nansen comes to England, he will, it is hoped, be accompanied by this gifted lady.

It is said that German is only spoken in conversation by the Queen with German and Austrian Ambassadors, and during an audience to German or Austrian subjects. With all other diplomatists French is always spoken. But in intercourse with the Danish Royal Family German is nearly always the only language spoken.

Russians are fond of telling the story of the answer given to the Czar when his Majesty proposed to his future wife, "The Emperor, my father, has commanded me to make you the offer of my hand and heart," was the Czarewitch's quaint way of putting it. "And my grandmother, Queen Victoria," replied the lady "has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand and your heart. I will take myself." As is well known by this time, the Czar is passionately devoted to his wife and she is equally fond of him.

The Czarina has been greatly influenced by the English method of country house life. She has retired to a little secluded mansion in the Peterhof Park. There the young pair live exactly as the Prince does at Sandringham. There are (says a writer in one of the magazines) the same cheery, informal English breakfast parties. Along the wooded drives the Czarina herself takes out the Imperial baby, the Grand Duchess Olga, and sits amid the shade and greenery with her little daughter in her arms.

Girls with black hair and waxen, pinky skins look well in white and rose colour. A clear white skin and brown hair are exquisitely set off with a yellow gown. Fair girls may wear white or quaint or opaque fabrics; but plump blondes may only affect the transparent whites, or the result is disastrous. Pale complexions, fair or dark, are exquisite in dove and slate greys. A blonde with flaxen hair is best in golden-brown and yellowish tints, while soft blues may be worn by "milk and rose" blondes with ethereal effects; yellowish browns, crimsons, reds or copper colour suit the very dark or olive skinned.

The Duchess of Fife has followed the example of her mother, and invested in a spinning wheel. And a very pretty one it is, of black walnut, mounted with brass, and although a hundred years old still in excellent working condition. With this wheel the Duchess spins her yarn, which she afterwards knits into golf stockings for her husband, who declares (as in duty bound to do) that no hosiery hailing from the Piccadilly shops have ever worn like these. Many of the intimate friends of the Princess of Wales, like her daughters, have followed her example, and started a spinning wheel.

"There is one thing I wonder at, and that is that the voice is so little cultivated for ordinary conversation," says a lady. "I am aware that we have professors of elocution, but what we need is sweetness and gentleness, and refinement of intonation, for every-day intercourse. The power of a really flexible voice in making home delightful is very great but I rarely ever heard a child advised about the use of the organs of speech about the house. From fourteen to eighteen are voice-making years. If the boy indulges then in harsh or sulky or mean tones, he will have such a voice all its life. A girl still more should be carefully advised to speak always in a refined and cultivated but not artificial manner."

It is pleasant to note that, with the beginning of another year, the convenient, useful, and comfortable skirt and coat costume is as much in favour as, if not more than, ever. Though there is plenty of cold weather before us, the use of fur as a trimming on these tailor-made gowns is not very general. New Year's Day is over, our faces are turned towards the coming spring, and the mildness of the present season, so far, encourages this attitude. Chinchilla, which may be entitled the half-way point between fur and no fur, is much more used than any other. Some of the newest jackets have the turn-down collar edged with astrachan. A particularly smart one is in grey cloth of so pale a tint as to be almost white, the bordering being grey astrachan. The very loose fronts do not seem to be popular to any great extent, the old reefer pattern being the shape most in favour. Fitting closely enough at the back and indicating the outline of the figure at the side, they promise to be the favourite coat for many months to come, and no one need fear to invest in this unobtrusive form of outdoor garment. As to capes, the cheap sales have an almost endless display of these, and the prices at which they are marked would seem to indicate that there is a plethora of them in the market.

There is a decided tendency towards the enlargement of the sleeves. The three frills shown in a sketch are indicative of this. At the present moment almost all the dressmakers are making these additions. It will be remembered that the tight sleeve, when it first came in, was accompanied by three frills. Does this mean that it is passing away again through a similar phase? One d